

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS.TOILET SPECIALTIES OF SPECIAL
MERIT.

**DAKIN'S CANTHARIDIN HAIR
STIMULANT** is strongly recommended
for strengthening and stimulating the growth of
the hair.

It will be found of special service in those
cases where the hair from constitutional debility
or other causes has become weak, thin, and im-
poverished.

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle.

REFRIGERATING HAIR WASH.
(From a recipe of Sir Erasmus Wilson.)
A cooling and refreshing application that is
delightful in use, removes dandruff and scurf, and
by allaying irritation and nourishing the hair
follicles, keeps the hair and scalp in a healthy
and vigorous condition.

Price, \$1 per Bottle.

PETROLEUM POMADE.
This is particularly useful where the hair is
stiff, rendering it soft and undulating.
CANTHARIDIN POMADE.
A tonic and direct stimulant to the growth of the
hair.

CASTOR OIL POMADE.
A favourite English preparation that is con-
sidered valuable as a perfect hair dressing and
nourisher combined, for habitual use.
Pomades, \$0.75 per Bottle.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 4th March, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Established A.D. 1841.FAMILY, DISPENSING, & GENERAL
CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS.

Importers and Exporters of MANILA CIGARS
SEEDSMEN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS
and

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

BUSINESS ADDRESSES:
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

THE SHANGHAI DISPENSARY,
SHANGHAI.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
TIENSIN.

THE BOTICA INGLESA, MANILA.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1889.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1889.

In publishing the details of Mr. CHATEL's
proposed reclamation of the Praya
foreshore on the 3rd of August, 1887,
we ventured to express the opinion
that if ever the scheme were carried
out, it would be by private enter-
prise and on similar lines to those
submitted to the Hongkong Government
by its projector. And in July last, after this
important undertaking had received the
conditional assent of the local Executive,
we very plainly asserted that the carrying
out of the work might safely be regarded as
an accomplished fact, feeling assured that
Her Majesty's Government, with the whole
of the facts before them, could only arrive
at one decision. How well founded were
our anticipations was conclusively shown
at the final meeting of marine lot-holders,
held at the City Hall on Wednesday last,
when Mr. CHATEL was in a position to
announce that his original proposals for
engineering this gigantic work had, with
one or two minor modifications, received
the sanction of the Secretary of State and
had also been approved of by His Excellency
the Governor and the Executive Council.
At the same meeting it was unanimously
resolved that the slightly-amended con-
ditions be accepted, and that the Govern-
ment be authorised to proceed with the
work without delay, the marine lot-holders
undertaking to forthwith find the necessary
funds.

All obstacles to the speedy accomplish-
ment of this great project having thus been
swept aside, we may be excused for
indulging in a little self-congratulation at
the position we have consistently main-
tained in advocating the claims of Mr.
CHATEL and the marine lot-holders
generally to whatever financial or other
advantages may be expected to accrue
as the result of their perspicacity and
enterprise. The inception of the scheme
is entirely due to Mr. CHATEL, and it is
clearly apparent that but for his influence,
ability, and indomitable perseverance the
Praya reclamation, like numerous other
local ventures, would have been quietly
shelved for many years to come. Under
these circumstances we have never been
able to understand "for what tangible
reason a certain section of the local press
has lost no opportunity of virulently
attacking the promoters' bona fides, of
striving to create a factious opposition to
the marine lot-holders, and throwing
cold water on the scheme generally. It is,
however, eminently satisfactory to know

that these apparently anything-but dis-
interested attempts to throw difficulties in
the way of a great sanitary and commercial
reform have most ignominiously failed,
and that the would-be obstructionists
have been left to chew the cud of their
own bitter and humiliating reflections.
To any person whose vision is not
warped by self-interest, dense ignorance,
or petty spite, nothing could possibly
be clearer than the absolute certainty
that this reclamation of the Praya
foreshore will prove an invaluable boon to
the entire colony. Briefly stated, it will
improve the general health, providesuitable
residences, offices, and warehouses at
reasonable rents, greatly facilitate the
shipping business of the port by allowing
vessels to lie alongside a line of wharves
extending from the Hongkong & Shanghai
Bank to the Gas Works, and permit a
tramway line to effectively bring the
eastern and western districts within easy
reach of the centre of the town, thus
opening up building sites in the vicinity of
Causeway Bay, and along the Shan-ki-
wan Road. It must also lead to a further
extension of the Praya by the Government
from Murray Wharf in an almost direct
line to Whitefield Station, clearing away
the present unhealthy district along the
Wanchai foreshore, and opening the gate
to numerous improvements, which have
long been recognised.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.
LONDON, March 6th.

Symptoms of blood poisoning cause anxiety
regarding the King, but no immediate danger
is anticipated.

PRINCE MILAN.

Prince Milan is ill and expected to abdicate.

(From the *Courrier d'Haiphong*.)

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

PARIS, February 17th.
The Budget Committee of 1889 have elected
M. Jules Roche as President.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WE note the arrival of the Marquis de Mores,
the French explorer in Tonquin, by the steam-
ship *Clara* from Haiphong.

THE agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
inform us that the *Ben Line* steamer *Benary*
left Singapore yesterday afternoon for this port.

THE O. S. Coy's steamers *Titan* and *Nestor*,
from Liverpool, left Singapore to-day and are
due here on the 15th inst. The *Hector* will
sail at daylight to-morrow, and the *Tain* at 3
p.m. on the 10th inst.

A "PICK UP" Cricket match will be commenced
at 11 a.m. to-morrow if there are a sufficient
number of names in the lists, which are now
lying in the Cricket Pavilion and in the Hong-
kong Club.

WE beg to remind our readers of the Polo
Clubs, which will be held to-morrow afternoon
on the Race-course. The first event is set for
2.45 p.m., and the Club of St. Paul will be at
his post at 2.15 p.m. Colonel Forbes-Robertson
and the Officers of the Argyll and Sutherland
Highlanders have kindly permitted their Band
to attend.

THE town of Pisa has become bankrupt. The
Rialto, in referring to the matter, says that an
Italian banking house proposes to put a man in
possession of the Hotel de Ville. To avert this,
a genius in an Italian paper suggests a lottery
with the Leaning Tower as the first prize. An
insolvent town with a man in possession would
certainly be a novelty.

AN impudent case of theft occurred this morn-
ing at Bowington. Two Annamese priests
were going with an interpreter to the last-house
when two youths ran past, snatched the priests'
turbans, and went off in opposite directions.
One of them was caught, however, and Mr.
Pollock sentenced him to four days' imprison-
ment and ten strokes of the rattan.

THE following gruesome advertisement recently
appeared in a Glasgow paper: "James Hodges
continues to sell burying crapes ready made,
and his wife's niece dresses dead corpses at as
cheap a rate as was formerly done by her aunt,
having not only been educated by her, but
perfected in Edinburgh, from whence she has
lately arrived with all the newest and best
fashions for the dead."

It is said that Baron Roggenbach, the friend
of Frederick III. and of Professor Geffcken, is
weary of life in the Fatherland such as it appears
to him under the present circumstances, and is
going to emigrate to Switzerland, where he has
bought an estate near gay and sunny Zurich.
There is a rumour that Dr. Geffcken is going to
follow his example, and shake the dust of
Germany from his shoes for ever.

MADAME KONY and Mlle. Maillard propose
giving a final concert in the City Hall on or
about Wednesday next, on which occasion, we
believe, these clever *Artistes* will be assisted by
amateur talent. Further particulars will be
shortly announced, and we venture to hope that
these deserving ladies, whose season has been
the reverse of a prosperous one, will receive
substantial support from the music-loving public.

A STORY has lately been going the rounds at
home which has a favourite and pretty actress
as its heroine. A young officer, the son of a
well-known general, became infatuated with her.
The general, on hearing of it, sent a trusted
emissary to the lady, to implore her to break off
the relations, and at the same time to tender her
a blank cheque, which she could fill in for any
amount. The lady's reply was to throw the
cheque into the fire, to declare indignantly that
she was not to be bought off, but that if it were for
her lover's good she would give him up, and to
burst into tears. Give him up she did, too, and the
couple have never met since. We do not know
what became of the young officer—perhaps he
"went to the wars" in the hopes of having his
miserable existence honourably ended—but the
lady very soon consoled herself with another
flame, who, however, has since given her up.

THE British surveying vessel *Rambler*, Com-
mander W. A. Moore, left yesterday for
Shanghai.

THE *Northern Territory Times* says:—Owing
to the decision arrived at by the Eastern and
Australian Steamship Company and the China
Navigation Company to raise the fares for
Chinese passengers from Port Darwin to Hong-
kong from £8, a meeting of Chinese
residents at Port Darwin was held, at which it
was decided not to allow Chinese to travel by
vessels owned by the offending companies.

WE note that to-morrow afternoon and evening
the last performances of Webb's Marionettes
will be given. A new and much improved pro-
gramme is being presented, and the audiences,
although small, have shown undisguised pleasure
in the entertainment. The figures are worked
in a really wonderful way, and we recommend
those people who think Marionettes are only fit
for children, to go and see them—they are well
worth it.

WILL a few of our local officials who have been
"on the job" kindly stand back and listen! The
new Turkish Censor of the Press has recently
issued a circular to the editors of papers under
his control. Article 5 says:—"Avoid personali-
ties. If anybody comes and tells you a
Governor or any other high official has been
guilty of embezzlement, maladministration, or
any other blame-worthy conduct, treat it as
a charge as not proved, and say nothing about it.
We prefer to add nothing to this, although we
could easily point a significant moral. But the
Law of Libel is a most uncertain element, and
we really don't wish to make anybody unhappy."

MR. Gladstone has written for the editor of the
Nineteenth Century an informal review of a
novel called "Divorce," by an American lady
named Margaret Lee. He remarks that "The
present social life of America offers at all points
a profoundly important field of observation,
towards which European eyes have hardly yet
began to be turned. This social life, if it does
not already embrace the largest province of the
entire social life of civilized man, will shortly
embrace not the largest only, but the largest
beyond all comparison, and will form in
constantly growing proportions, a telling element
in the general condition of Christendom, and
even of humanity at large."

SAYS the *Sarawak Gazette*:—"With the N. E.
monsoon-junks from China are beginning to arrive
at Kuching bringing down cargoes of salt, and
coolies who of their own accord leave their native
land to try their luck in a foreign country. The
life of a coolie in his own country is a constant
struggle for bare subsistence, so that no wonder
he ventures enough to sail at the worst
season of the year, and to load a junk with
cargoes, the deck itself thickly packed with
living freight. He cannot possibly exchange his
position, for a worse one and eagerly listens to
the words of a compatriot telling of a land of
promise across the seas, who having previously
made the trip himself and returned safely to
China is anxious to get together as many as
possible of his kind, who when delivered
safely in Sarawak bring to himself a good com-
mission. The men thus arriving are engaged by
employers for work on plantations or in sugo
factories even before the anchor of the junk
bringing them has been let go, and are of a much
better physique than coolies engaged in the
regular way in Singapore."

WE seldom have the pleasure of perusing that
high-class literary and scientific production
which sheds the light of day every week in the
neighbouring colony of Macao and is especially
written for the ultra-religious Lutanians of the
Far East. The plea of Portuguese clericalism,
hailed from St. Joseph's Seminary, who are said
to be "running" the *Voz do Oriente* deserve credit
for the mode in which they conduct this
journal like for their confined language and
the courtesy they use towards their opponents
in the journalistic arena. We have certainly
much to learn from Portuguese clerical
newspapers in the way of controversy, although
the style they employ in their polemics is
neither new, nor original. Visitors to a certain
market in London, or to the quarters inhabited
by the sampan-women in classic Macao,
are soon initiated into the beautiful and rhetori-
cal adornments of that language which is said
to be as fully expressive of human feelings
because it comes direct from the heart. The
writers of the *Voz do Oriente* must have taken
valuable lessons from the sampan-women's
sisterhood of the Holy City—and we all know
the strong affinity that exists between the two
classes—to be able to shine so prominently in
objurgatory controversy and in soul-stirring
personal abuse as they now do. We have often
commented on the news which occasionally
reaches us from the shores of the Holy City,
and as the public affairs of that colony are any-
thing but a credit to the Government that rules
over it, or to the people who are ruled, we have
frequently expressed opinions and ideas antago-
nistic to the system of administration prevailing
in that degenerate dependence of the Portuguese
Crown, we have criticised the shady acts of
many of its public functionaries and have not
spared its men of authority. The *Liberal* press
have generally adopted the same line as we
have followed, having often surpassed us in
their warm invective against and merciless
incrimination of those public men of Macao
whose shameful deeds certainly deserved
the lash of the public censure. The *Macao*
Voz do Oriente blames us for the trouble
we have taken in reporting and comment-
ing on Macaoese affairs; our contemporary
says we write of Macao only to satisfy a morbid
taste for scandal and defamation. Not satisfied
with this sweeping rebuke, it proceeds to de-
scend, and should say, ascends—to the level
of personalities, and indulges in its usual litany
of vituperation against the person or persons
whom it accuses to entertain feelings of animosity
against the Holy City, and to have the courage
to give vent to such feelings in the columns of
the public press. It is needless to say that
our friends, the priests of Macao, are very far
beneath criticism in their attempt at throwing
doubt on those who hold different opinions to
theirs, and who view the affairs of Macao from a
more impartial standpoint than the permanent
residents of that colony are apt to take. It be-
comes the mission of the press to be omniscient, and,
if possible, omnipotent; all public events, irre-
spective of time and place fall within its
province. Principles are no respecters of
persons. The free press tolerates no
other restriction, or limit to its action but
those of honesty, law, and common-sense. The *Macao*
Voz do Oriente who run the *Voz do Oriente* are very like
their Manila confreres who snort under the lash
of criticism, and call heaven's fire down on those
who venture to write about them and their doings.
This is invariably been the custom with the
clerical fraternity all the world over and it would
be matter for surprise if the handful of
Portuguese *journalists* who ply the priestly trade
in the neighbouring Pope-ruled colony of Macao,
should remain silent after hearing their tactics
exposed and their manifold plous tricks freely
criticised by the public press. Personalities
being their only armour, coarse vituperation their
chief weapon of attack, we can well afford to let
them heap on us a world of ignominy, as rank
and fool as themselves, while we placidly and
determinedly pursue a career of free criticism
and independent thought.

A GRASS-CUTTER was caught at Wong-nel-chong
yesterday just after he had set fire to a fire-tree.
He was remanded to-day.

AN official notice comes from the office of the
Secretary for Scotland that the Queen has been
pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal
Sign Manual, to direct Letters Patent to be
passed under the Seal appointed by the Treaty
of Union to be kept and made use of in place
of the Great Seal of Scotland, ordaining
that the Burgh of Dundee shall be a City, and
shall be called and styled "The City of Dundee."

THE Editor has been here before.

Miss Bluestocking (aged thirty-nine)—I have
sent you a dozen or so poems within the past
year, and you have returned every one of them.
I called to see what it was the matter with them.

Editor (kindly)—My dear lady, the great
French critic, Renan, says it is impossible for
any one to write well before the age of forty.

Miss Bluestocking—Oh, I see. I will send
you some new ones in about twenty years.

RECENT news from Java state that fresh military
operations are intended in Achene. Negotia-
tions with the titular Sultan of Achene for a
peace, based on his recognition provided he
agreed to become a vassal of the Netherlands
Indian Government, have failed. Preparations
are consequently going on to despatch shortly
a strong body of troops to Achene with a view
to more vigorously taking the offensive against
the enemy. Barracks are being run up there
for the accommodation of the expected reinforce-
ments.

WE note that the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao
Steamboat Company's steamer *Kiungchow*
proceeds on an extra trip to Macao to-morrow,
leaving this at 6 p.m. and the Holy City on
Sunday at 9 p.m. Intending excursionists and
sight-seers who desire to feast their eyes on
the religious procession which is to parade the
streets of the neighbouring colony on Sunday,
can do no better than avail themselves of the
facilities afforded by the *Kiungchow*. The fare
to Macao and back is \$2, and it is expressly
mentioned in the "express" circulated to-day
that "No first-class." This is undoubtedly
meant as an extra inducement.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this
Company was held this afternoon. Mr. D.
McCulloch presided, and the Hon. P. Ryrie,
Messrs. A. dos Remedios, A. G. Stokes, F.
Doddwell, F. Henderson, C. A. Ozorio, J. C. da
Rosa, J. S. Benjamin, S. J. Danby, Chan Lun,
and Mr. Lyall (Secretary) were present.

The Chairman said:—"With your permission
I will take the report and accounts as read. I
have but little to add to what is in the Report.
The poor results of the past 6 months is, as stated,
due to the accident to the Hotel Premises last
April, which has caused, I regret to say, a very
heavy loss, but one that can only be estimated.
However, I am pleased to be able to state that all
loss and inconvenience from that accident is now
past. When the new wing is in full working order,
your Directors have every reason to expect a very
considerable gain on the Hotel working account.
The business of the Company is steadily im-
proving, and likely to do so year by year. The
Praya Extension Scheme now being settled the
Company, with other Marine Lot Holders,
reap a material benefit. I propose the adoption
of the report and statement of accounts."

Mr. Benjamin seconded. Adopted.

Mr. Ryrie proposed the re-election of Messrs.
F. Doddwell and E. Jones-Hughes as directors.

Mr. Stokes seconded. Agreed.

Mr. Benjamin proposed the re-election of
Messrs. Cox and Henderson as auditors.

Mr. Danby seconded. Agreed.

The Chairman having announced that the
dividend warrants would be posted on Monday
the proceedings terminated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by
Correspondents in this column.)

"LIMITED LIABILITY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR,—Being a constant reader of your valuable
paper, I was struck by your remarks in yester-
day's issue regarding the facility with which
limited liability companies, like mushrooms,
grow out of the damp soil of this colony, and
enjoy an ephemeral existence.

The freshest movement in this direction,
comes, I hear, from a wonderful source. It is
stated that a Hongkong Life Insurance Com-
pany will soon appear in our midst; that Chinese
subscribers have been got by the dozen, and the
immense capital of forty thousand dollars has
already been subscribed. What I allude to is
simply rumour; but it is a sufficient indication
of how some commercial undertakings are
carried out in this bustling colony.

Thanking you in anticipation for the publica-
tion of these lines,

I am, Yours faithfully,

OSERVER.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1889.

A VISIT TO THE COAL FIELDS
OF HONGAY AND HA-TOU, IN
TONQUIN.

WE extract from the *Courrier d'Haiphong*
the following interesting particulars of a visit
paid on the 6th ult. to the above mines by M.
Richaud, the Governor-General of French Indo-
China, accompanied by M. Lion, Civil Engineer,
M. Chavassieux and M. Outry, Director and
Sub-director respectively of the Government
Political Bureau, Commandant Lauze, Director of
the Military Bureau, Lieut. Scal, Aide-de-camp
to the Governor, and M. de Cuers de Gogolin,
Editor of the *Courrier d'Haiphong*.

The steam-launch *Thuyen-guan* arrived at
Hongay on the 6th February at 9.30 a.m.,
where it found quite a flotilla of launches dis-
playing a great deal of bunting. The Governor-
General, followed by the other launches, the
General, led by M. Bavier-Chauffou, Engineer
of the "Société Française des Charbonnages du
Tonquin," proceeded without delay up the Bay,
followed by the other launches. The tide was
low, and a route of one kilometre long had to
be traversed over the mud before the first
mine could be reached. The whole party
entered into small sampans, which the coolies
pushed over the hard mud, like so many
sledges. A pier with Decauville rails laid on,
and then a yawning cavern—that was the
Mallida Mine. A straight gallery exposes five
broad layers of coal at an inclination of 45 degrees.
On the right a gallery 70 metres long attacks
the vein in its very heart. Through this
gallery a railway will shortly be laid so as
to communicate with the Mallida Mine,
located at 600 metres further on. The layers of
this part of the mine are vertical, very broad,
and separated by a band of clay which shines
under a stray ray of light. In the two mines
156 Chinese labourers are engaged in working
the galleries, in making embankments outside,
and in laying on rails. The work of exploitation
will be carried on as soon as the railway is
completed.

The Governor-General had a ton of coal
extracted from the Mallida Mine and shipped
on board the *Thuyen-guan*. At 2 p.m.
the party left Ha-tou on board the *Fanny*,
followed by the other launches with military
escort on board. The tide was again so low
that the Governor-General and M. Richaud
had to land and proceed in chairs, the others
wading through the mud. At 5 p.m. they reached
the Ha-tou Mine after having crossed magni-
ficent forests and ascended a steep incline. Five
hundred and fifty coolies were working at that
mine. A passage 100 metres broad is cut
through the hillside, and at the end of it,
another yawning cavern is the entrance to
the mine. A layer of coal four metres thick is
then reached, the coal blackening the hand that
touches it. This appears to be the best coal so far
discovered in the Concession. Opposite the
mine are ranged the workmen's huts; and
further on, the bungalow where the overseers
reside, surrounded by a garden.

For three quarters of an hour the Governor-
General inspected the works, the galleries, the
inclined plane made for the trucks, the shafts,
and the railway works. A great deal has
been done here. Enormous quantities of earth
have been removed, and in a few weeks
when the first section of the railway shall
reach the sea, coal will be sent to the coast.
The exploitation will attain its complete develop-
ment in the course of three months, when the
railway is expected to reach Ho-gay.

At nightfall they started on their return trip.
The Governor-General then, in the presence of
the Editor of the *Courrier*, expressed his
satisfaction with M. Bavier-Chauffou in the following
strain:—"I never believed in the attacks which
have been levelled at your undertaking; but I
must confess, I never expected to see such
important works as these. I am very much
pleased." Then addressing the Editor of the
Courrier d'Haiphong he said:—"I must
request you to contradict the malicious rumours
which have been in circulation. I am very
much pleased with what I have seen and what
has been done. Please report in the *Courrier*
that I have congratulated M. Bavier-Chauffou
on his enterprise, and in the presence of M. Lion,
the Consulting Engineer of the Protectorate,
whose advice I have adopted, and of M. Benoit,
Administrator of the Province."

THE PROTECTION OF CATHOLIC
MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

According to a telegram received by the Paris
Times from Rome, dated the 29th of November
last, the Apostolic Delegate to China, whoever
he may be, will be charged with a mission from
the Holy See to the Emperor of China, dealing
with the position of Catholic Missionaries in the
Empire, and the subject of diplomatic relations
between China and the Vatican.

On the other side, the London *Daily News*,
to hand by the same mail, states that the Holy
See had not yet taken any action relative to the
Convention between Italy and China for the
protection of the Italian Missionaries and the
ratification of their passports. The Vatican,
the correspondent of the *Daily News* says, intends
to wait for the steps which may be taken by
France, who is most directly interested in this
convention, with a view to forwarding her
interests in China. Should France do nothing,
the Holy See will consider itself to be engaged
with France, and will open negotiations for send-
ing an Apostolic Delegate to China, who would
undertake the protection by diplomatic means of
the Italian Catholics.

Under these circumstances, and with a view
to the negotiations, perhaps going on at the
present moment, between the parties interested
in the question, but certainly to be opened
before long, it may be worth our while and that
of our readers to look a little closer into the
claim of the French Government to the exclusive
protection of Catholic Missionaries in China.

The French Government, as well as that of
China, will do well to keep in mind this in-
alienable rule of international law. The treaties
and conventions concluded between France and
China contain nothing that would give even a
shadow of right to the French pretensions of
exclusive protection over all Catholic Mission-
aries in the Empire.

Article XVIII of the French Treaty of 1858
states:—"Efficacious protection will be granted
to Missionaries travelling into the interior of the
country furnished with the regular passports
mentioned in Article VIII, and, according to
this article, *Frenchmen* desirous to proceed to
towns in the interior, or to ports to which foreign
ships are not admitted, can do so safely under
condition that they hold passports written in
French and Chinese, and legally issued (*legalement délivrés*) by French Consular and
diplomatic agents in China, and visé by the
Chinese authorities."

The French agents in China will deliver passports
to their countrymen (*à leurs nationaux*); only for
those places not held by the rebels at the time
the passport is asked for.

There can be no doubt that these Treaty
stipulations admit only of the issue of passports
by the French authorities to Frenchmen, and the
French authorities, in turn, will not issue pas-
ports to those who are not French. It is evident
of this that even in their passports issued to
Missionaries belonging to other than the French
nationality, they designate the holders thereof
illegally, as belonging to their own—the French
—nationality.

"I, Minister of the French Republic, issue this
passport to the Catholic Missionary, . . .
belonging to my own country, in pursuance of
the treaties concluded between France and China
at Tientsin and Peking in 1858 and 1860, and
the Articles VIII and VI thereof. As it is well
known to me that M. . . . is a renowned
scholar, who has been a formal treaty
signed together, and lent each other, mutual
assistance. The foreign powers might have
forbidden their nationals from placing them-
selves under our (French) protection, but they
had no interest in doing so, every one of
them having too small a number of missionaries
to constitute the political advantage that they
might have drawn from their protection and to
compensate them for the difficulties that would
have arisen with the Chinese Government from
their protection and with the missionaries them-
selves, who would have found themselves placed
in a situation of inferiority with regard to their
brethren."

The statement contained in this article, that
similar advantages were granted to missionar-
ies by France, passports could be neither
claimed nor obtained away with by the action of
the German and Italian Governments, and that
of Imperial China. Missionaries of all national-
ities can now obtain the same advantages as
their French brethren, without having to pass
through the humiliating ceremony of asking for
them through the intervention of another legation
than their own.

But it is well to remember another statement
contained in the above quoted article, "Foreign
powers might have forbidden their nationals
from placing themselves under French protection,"
and that "it was the German and Italian
Governments have done by asking the Chinese
Government to refuse in future Chinese *visés* to
all passports issued to German and Italian
missionaries by any other legation than their
own; actual national one. The demand was a
perfectly just one, and the Chinese Government
could not have refused it without violating, as

China, the other permitting French Missionaries
to rent and purchase land in all the provinces of
the Empire, and to erect buildings thereon at
their pleasure.

The difference between the French and the
Chinese text of this Article, of the cause of which
a not very satisfactory story is told, gave rise to
further negotiations, the Chinese Government
objecting with good reason to be bound by the
Chinese text, as surreptitiously obtained. It
was only in 1865 that these negotiations came
to a result, the so-called Berlin Convention,
after the French Minister who concluded it, and
in the note addressed by the Tsungli Yamen to
the French Legation

